

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Monday, Wed-
nesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mam-
moth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-
eral as in any of the newspapers published in the
west.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the
adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-4f.]

WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the
Capital of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third
week of each month.
May 13th, 1863-4f.

J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-4f.

J. H. KINKAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
joining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-4f.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4f.

JAMES SPEED, WM. F. BARRETT.
SPEED & BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH,
of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the
practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED,
BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court
of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the
Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1y*]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.
HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,
in the Federal courts held in Frankfort,
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of
claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired,
attend to the unsettled law business of James
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to
that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-4f.

TEO. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE.
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,
and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-4f.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and
Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would ask the particular attention of those
wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement
upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanli-
ness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.
Specimens of all kinds of plate work may
be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$650 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me
that, on the night of the 23d day of Feb-
ruary, 1864, the following named prisoners made
their escape from the Franklin county jail:
ALEXANDER BURK, charged with murder,
AB. BRIDGEMAN, charged with shooting his
wife, **WM. JOHNSON**, convicted to one year's
confinement in Kentucky Penitentiary; **JOHN**
ANDERSON, charged with grand larceny.
Now, therefore, I, **THOS. E. BRAMLETTE**,
governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby
offer a reward of Two Hundred dollars for Alex-
ander Burk, and One Hundred and Fifty dollars
each, for Ab. Bridgeman, Wm. Johnson, and John
Anderson, for their apprehension and delivery
to the Jailor of Franklin county, within one year
from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th
day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the
72d year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By **JAMES R. PAES**, Assistant Secretary.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.
Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Command-
ing—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBBSON, Commanding—
Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding—
Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Di-
rectory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our read-
ers, the following Directory of all the depart-
ments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY OF OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.

Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Saeed, Clerk, Frankfort.

John W. Prewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Winice Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Masson P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

David R. Haggard, Frankfort.

Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.

Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

John B. Tildford, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Duvall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalf, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Salling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Danville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newland, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. S. Goodloe, Lexington.

14th Dist.—W. S. Fowler, Smithland.

15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

CHANCELLORS.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Frankfort.

5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burkesville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksburg.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downer, Lexington.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

15th Dist.—J. H. C. Sandidge, Burkesville.

J. W. HEETER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

624 MAIN STREET, Up Stairs,

(Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel),

LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 9, 1864.—6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

I AM NOW AND WILL BE RECEIVING

WEEKLY, DIRECT FROM

EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,

A Full and Well-selected Stock

(Purchased by myself in person) of

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S

LASTING GAITERS,

LASTING BALMORALS,

KID and MOROCCO BOOTIES,

OF

ALL KINDS.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS'

BOOTS,

CONGRESS GAITERS,

AND SHOES, OF EVERY STYLE.

All of which are made to order, and guaranteed

of the best quality, and will be sold on as rea-
sonable terms as the same qualities can be pur-
chased in any of our neighboring cities.

S. C. BULL.

March 18, 1864.—4f.

HATS, HATS, HATS.

A LARGE and well-selected stock of MEN'S,

BOYS' and YOUTHS' HATS and CAPS on

hand.

Trunks and Valises.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS.

Valises and Traveling Bags.

Just received. Call and examine at

S. C. BULL'S.

March 18, 1864.—4f.

S. C. BULL,

AT THE OLD STAND,

(TODD'S BOOK STORE.)

HAS JUST RECEIVED ONE OF THE LAR-
gest and best selected stocks of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

Ever brought to this city.

He would respectfully call the attention of
the public to his stock, which he purchased in person,
from first hands in New York and Philadelphia,
and will be sold at Cincinnati and Louisville re-
tail prices.

March 18, 1864.—4f.

Diarrhoea

AND

FLUX!

STRICKLAND'S

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

It is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimu-
lants and carminatives, which every physician
acknowledges is the only preparation that will
effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysen-
tery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in
several of our army hospitals where it gives the
greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of
thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and will
guarantee it to be the best remedy in the
world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most
happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of
Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we
have a great number of testimonials from patients
who have been cured after being pronounced in-
curable by their physicians, some after taking
only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera
Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysen-
tery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable
medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of
April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers
have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-
Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50
per cent.

May 25, 1864-wkly-325.

United States Excise Tax.

FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT,
STATE OF KENTUCKY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lists of valua-
tion and enumerations of property, sub-
ject to tax under the "Act to provide internal
revenue to support the Government and pay in-
terest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862,
and amended by Act approved March 3, 1863,
made and taken by R. K. Woodson, Assistant As-
sessor for Franklin county, will remain open at
his office in the city of Frankfort, for examina-
tion by all persons interested for the space of
fifteen days from the date hereof, where, at the ex-
piration of said fifteen days, upon the 15th day
of June next, I will receive and determine all appeals
relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or
enumerations made and taken by said assistant
assessor. All appeals must be made in writing,
and specify the particular cause, matter, or thing
respecting which a decision is requested, and state
the principle of inequality or error complained of.
Dated at Williamsstown, May 31, 1864.

W. S. RANKIN,

Assessor Fourth Dist. Ky.

May 31, 1864-wat.

STATEMENT

OF THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor

of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an

act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of

Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d

March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,

county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock

is \$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up

is 60,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on

deposit in banks incorporated by

the State of Missouri, located in

the city of St. Louis, (part in the

safes of the Company) \$50,327 42

Loans secured by deed of trust, first

lien of real estate in the city of

St. Louis, worth double the

amount of loan, per schedule an-
nexed..... 42,500 00

Short time loans in city of St. Louis,
on unsecured personal security,

six per cent. interest..... 6,229 66

Stock bonds secured in part by real
estate, part by personal security,

subject to call of Board of Direc-
tors on 60 days notice..... 40,000 00

Loans on policies in force bearing

six per cent. interest..... 110,001 98

Premium and other notes, bearing

six per cent. interest..... 21,151 12

Amounts due from agents and in
course of transmission from them,
and for policies recently issued

Notes for deferred premiums due
within 60 days, bearing ten per
cent. interest..... 580 74

Office furniture, iron safe, &c..... 949 45

Revenue stamps..... 45 95

Total..... \$281,471 96

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and

other creditors..... none.

2d. Losses adjusted and not..... none.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864.

We understand that NEAL McCANN, of Fayette county, who he was hiding on his premises, was arrested and placed in prison, at Lexington, on the 29th June.

The heat hereabouts for a week or ten days has been very great. But it has been hotter further north. From our exchanges we gather the following facts. The highest figure we have heard of the thermometer reaching in this section was 96°.

In Winona, Minnesota, it stood at 98 degrees in the shade at noon on the 22d June. In Milwaukee, on the 24th, it was at 91 degrees in the shade. A despatch to the Chicago Times, dated the 23d, at St. Paul, Minnesota, says: "The weather is very hot—100 in the shade." In Chicago, the 25th June, the mercury indicated 99 degrees of heat, while on the previous day it was 97, and on Thursday it was 94. In Cincinnati the highest reach was 92, 91, and 97 degrees on those days respectively. At 9 o'clock 25th, the mercury indicated the temperature as follows in the places named: Halifax, 86; Portland, 86; Boston, 86; Springfield, 94; New York, 85; Philadelphia, 86; Washington, 84.

War News and Army Items.

Washington, June 28.—To Major Gen. Dix:—A despatch from Gen. Grant, dated yesterday afternoon, reports no operations in front, except from our own guns, which fire at the bridge at Petersburg 2,000 yards distant. The Petersburg papers of the 25th state that Hunter is striking for the Jackson river depot, about 40 miles north of Salem, and say if he reaches Covington, which they suppose he will do with most of his forces but loss of material, he will be safe. The same paper says that General Wilson destroyed a train of cars loaded with cotton and furniture, burned the depot at Burkesville, destroyed the track, and was still pushing south. All the railroads leading into Richmond are now destroyed, some of them badly.

Despatches from Sherman received this morning report that yesterday we made an unsuccessful attack on the enemy's position. We lost between 2,000 and 3,000, particularly heavy in officers. Gen. Harker is reported mortally wounded. Col. Dan McCook, commanding the brigade, and Col. Rice, of the 57th Ohio, very severely wounded.

Col. Burdell of the 40th Illinois and Augustine, 55th Illinois, were killed. We took a few prisoners, but don't suppose we inflicted heavy loss on the enemy, as he kept behind his parapets.

E. M. STANTON.

Washington, June 28.—4 P. M.—To Major Gen. Dix: The following dispatch has just been received from Gen. Hunter:

"I have the honor to report that our expedition has been entirely successful in inflicting great injury upon the enemy and being victorious in every engagement. Running short of ammunition, and finding it impossible to collect supplies while in the presence of the enemy, believed to be superior to ours in numbers, and constantly receiving reinforcements from Richmond and other points, I deemed it best to withdraw, and have succeeded in doing so without any serious loss. We have met with the advance supplies of food. A detailed report will be forwarded immediately. The command is in good spirits and health, and will be ready in a few days for new service."

E. M. STANTON.

Washington, June 28.—The Herald's special, dated City Point, June 26th, says the attack on Sheridan's cavalry day before yesterday, while marching from the White House to James river, was a very determined and bloody affair. They made, they considered, ample arrangements to capture his transportation trains, and most of his command. Details of the affair have not yet transpired up to the departure of the mailboat, but it is known that the enemy fell upon the brigade composing the rear guard with great fury, and at first threw them into much confusion. They immediately rallied to cover this movement, and held the enemy's cavalry and infantry in check until the balance of the command could be brought to their support when a general battle ensued between our mounted and dismounted cavalry and cavalry, infantry, and artillery on the part of the enemy.

Sheridan, acting on the defensive and repelling several of the most desperate assaults that could be possibly made. His light artillery was brought into play and was admirably served. The fighting was at short range, and grape and canister were used with terrible effect. At the end of the conflict he succeeded in beating them off, although greatly superior in numbers, and resumed his march to the James river without the loss of a gun or wagon. He killed, wounded, and missing may reach five hundred, among whom are four Colonels.

The wagon train alone was six miles in length, which, added to our force of cavalry, composing some six thousand horsemen, made a line of about twenty miles in length, two abreast.

New York, June 28.—The Herald's Fort Monroe letter, dated the 24th, says: The news from Palmer's expedition into North Carolina to destroy the Wilmington and North Carolina Railroad, represents an unlooked for success. The command destroyed the road and an immense quantity of government stores, captured a cargo and number of prisoners, and inflicted much other damage. The country is stripped of white male inhabitants.

The Tribune's Washington special says Mr. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, reports Lee's forces not more than two-thirds as strong as Grant's, that our losses in the movement on the Weldon railroad is unimportant comparatively, and that Grant has his hand on Lee's throat and will not let go until he is strangled to death. He is confident of the final conclusion and our success.

We have 5,100 prisoners in our hands yet. A special to the Times, from headquarters of the 24th, says the movements of the rebels lately are mysterious. There appeared to be a general movement to our left. A portion of the 5th and 6th corps moved to counteract any sudden demonstration.

The 6th corps were skirmishing on the Weldon road to-day. The road has not been used by the rebels for several days.

Petersburg papers to-day say that the Danville railroad was cut by Hunter yesterday, and speak of Hunter as at Salem.

New York, June 29.—The army news this morning is encouraging, and a more hopeful feeling prevails.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Politics of the Day.—Presidents and President-Makers.

It is one of the most remarkable facts in political history, that in the last three hundred years, since public opinion began to have influence on politics, the course of Government and political conduct has been much more directed by mere theories, than it has by the actual condition of affairs? If we look to the politics of Europe—we find the whole of it in the eighteenth century—to be based upon theories of the "balance of power." If we come to the French revolution, we find that, although it began in the grand fact of the utter corruption of the Bourbon Government, it was carried on upon the wildest fancies and theories which ever entered the human mind, until it terminated in an imperial despotism. So in this country, although the palpable necessity of a Union, and a common Government drove us into the adoption of the Constitution, yet theories have largely entered into all discussions upon that instrument; and if a tenth part of those theories had prevailed in practice, we should have neither Government nor nationality, but be a mere loose alliance, or more probably half a dozen alliances, scattered over this continent, to be treated by England and France as Napoleon has treated Mexico. Unity, Nationality, and a popular but strong Government, are necessary to make a great nation and give it strength and glory.

Some of the best and most popular minds in this country have done their utmost to prevent that, and throw into utter ruin the work of the revolutionary fathers. Two or three instances will show what they wanted to do, and what would have resulted. In 1798, for example, we had the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, (never adopted by any but those two States) which would substantially have given supremacy to the States over the National Government. Half a dozen years after that, James Hillhouse, a Federalist, and a man whose public and private life, was a model for imitation, proposed an amendment to the Constitution, that Representatives should be chosen for one year, Senators for three, and the President's power largely diminished. Now, imagine this Government going to war with this fierce and gigantic rebellion with half of its Executive power taken away, and a political term every year, without any stability in the Senate! The thing would have been impossible. Then, in 1832, we had nullification, and in 1861 rebellion, all flowing from a theory of States rights, which had no more foundation in the Constitution than the twenty Constitutions invented for France by the Abbe Sieyès had in nature. Such, however, has been the working of the political mind that is already inventing and discussing some vast theory to improve and rectify society. In fact, however, politics are compelled in actual arrangements to conform to the condition, desires and will of the people. The condition of the people, at any given time, shows what is wanted to their welfare; their desires conform to their wants; and their will, that supreme element of the human mind, directs their energies to the attainment of that end. Hence it is that politicians—like the Cincinnati Representatives recently—find themselves in quite a dilemma. They have a theory of State rights, and since their interesting friends in the South have acted upon it, would very much like to help them carry out the theory; but the people at home have willed they shall not. So they would like to meet the "progress of the science of politics," which demands human freedom; but their Southern friends will have no such thing; so they let the science of politics go, and vote with the slaveholding people. Calhoun was a theorist. Daniel Webster was a practical man. Calhoun talked very prettily about "Compacts," "State rights," "Interposition," and similar stuff, just as suitable to the age we live in as the discussion of the French Revolution on the personality of angels. Webster said "put your theory in practice, and it is war, blood, carnage and desolation, if not ruin!" We have now the history of both theory and practice. Who was right?

And now, in this *Annus Domini* 1864, we have conventions of all sorts, to tell who, and what, the American people shall do. All of them are of very little moment, compared to the conventions under the direction of Grant and Sherman—the ballots given in these conventions are bullets and bayonets—and they are ballots which execute their own purpose, and will carry their own decrees to remotest posterity. But we ought to give these political conventions some notice, *en passant*. First, we have the Cleveland Convention and General Fremont. It is still born, and will be entered in the bills of mortality under that head. Whoever heard of any common sense thing done by Parker Pillsbury and Wendell Phillips, and Colonel Schuyler Knapp? The only remarkable thing about it is Fremont's letter. It painfully reminds us of our common human infirmities; and for that reason, we should deal gently and compassionately with General Fremont. He was sore, and had reason to feel so. He had failed in his military career, and he thought it was owing to Mr. Lincoln. The knew that he was the first to announce the policy of freedom in Missouri. After all his ambition, and his services, and his disappointments, to find himself laid upon the shelf, was hard to bear. Hence, he very indelicately allowed himself to be used by a small faction, and will live to regret it. As to his complaints, about violations of the Constitution, arbitrary arrests, and all that, it is simply very poor humbug. It is just such stuff as the Louisville Journal, and forty other Copperhead prints, put forth every day. Politics and poverty make strange bedfellows. It is certainly very curious to find Fremont, the Republican candidate of 1856, lying heads and tails with the ardent Conservative-Union-Democratic supporters of James Buchanan and John Bell! Let it go. The thing is not worth talking about.

Next we have the Union Convention at Baltimore. This Convention merely registered the will of the people. The great body of the people, the army in the field—even the rebels at Richmond, felt, knew that it would not do for us to change the commander in the midst of the battle. Of all events which could possibly happen, that which is desired most by the rebels is the defeat of Mr. Lincoln. So with their sympathizers here. Can you find a man among them, who does not wish first, and last, to defeat Lincoln? Every man of them knows that if they cannot defeat Lincoln they can do nothing; and the last frail hope of their rebel friends is gone forever. What if Lincoln has committed some errors? What if he is not the polished Statesman, who would grace courts, while he guided Empire? What of these? He has integrity, common sense, and solid patriotism. His greatest error, by far, are those which he has committed in favor of these *Conservative Union men*. Why should they oppose him? He discharged Fremont in Missouri, and Hunter in Carolina, for doing

just what they ought to do in relation to slavery. In conformity with Conservative views he issued his proclamation of Amnesty, the main effect of which is to enable thousands of dirty secessionists to crawl over to our side and get into civil offices. His principal agents in Kentucky at this moment, are men in sympathy with this Conservative Union party, and if they are not turned out, will do their best to defeat the real Union men. And what has Mr. Lincoln got for all this? Just what men, who undertake to conduct Government fairly and honestly always do; the abuse and opposition of both extremes. Is slavery about to be destroyed beyond redemption? Wendell Phillips and Colonel Bobalynk, who has been raving mad for freedom oppose Lincoln because he did it. Is an amnesty offered to save the rebel sons, brother and cousins of these conservatives from being hung, they oppose Lincoln for doing it. But they bite against a file. It is all in vain.

The third convention will assemble at Chicago in a very big cabin, with a very big noise, to let the world know what a very big number of political dunces can do. The convention will have drums and flags of the Democratic party, and on that account will have some interest. It is no matter whether they represent the Democratic people or not, they will claim to do it. They did that in 1863, when they went up to Columbus—made a prodigious noise—nominated a convicted—claimed the election, and came out with a hundred thousand less votes than their opponents. They will do something very similar to it now. Some are speculating on their divisions. They will have little or no divisions, and it is not very desirable they should. Some are speculating on their candidates. It is no matter who their candidate is, McClellan, Seymour, Fernando Wood or Alexander Long, will get about the same number of votes. It would be more consistent to nominate Long. He is fully up to the caliber of the party. He is not troubled about the progress of political science, and he has made the great speech of the times. He wants peace on any terms—to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, pardon Davis, Wigfall & Co., and recommence the political boot-blackening which has sunk the pro-slavery Democracy into its present contemptible condition. If this is the system of politics which the American people desire, why not honestly submit a representative candidate to the decision of the people? But they will not. Men like Mr. Long make little by their honesty. In the Convention, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey will be for McClellan. Ohio will oppose him, unless Mr. Cox has more influence than he has likely to have. The Ohio Democracy were signed, sealed, and stamped at Columbus in 1863. It is not easy to get rid of their marks. Besides, to do them credit, most of them actually believe what they said.

But these are really small things, in comparison with the great events of the day. No President who can be elected can make peace with the rebels while they have an army in the field. Nature, the will of the people, the course of events, all render it impossible. The rebels have placed everything on the last throw. If they succeed in keeping armies in the field, they will receive it, as they do now, as evidence that they may possibly, at some time succeed. If their armies are broken, they are conquered, and in six months will make no attempt at force. The game will have ended. They will submit to the laws. Slavery will be destroyed, and that peace, commerce and prosperity which so many profess to desire, will return. Till then, all attempt at peace, all political conventions, all party proceedings, are alike idle and useless.

Morrow, June 23, 1864. E. D. M.

Some of Morgan's marauders, on the 14th June, captured WM. CLARK, Esq., at his home in Booneville, Owsley county, made him follow them to Red Bird creek, Clay county, and there murdered him. Mr. CLARK was about sixty years of age.

The Sons of Liberty.

A secret order styled "The Sons of Liberty" exists in Indiana, and probably other Western States, not dissimilar in its character and object to the Knights of the Golden Circle. The Indianapolis Journal says, that members of this order were advised that MORGAN would be in Kentucky and VALLANDIGHAM in Hamilton on or about the 14th of June. It was through information furnished by members of this order that Governor BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, was apprised of MORGAN's intended raid and attack upon Frankfort. The rumor that there was a collusion between the friends of VALLANDIGHAM and MORGAN seems possible. The Indianapolis Journal asserts it positively, and in the letter of Governor BRAMLETTE, which we append, significant allusion is made to it. It would seem strange indeed that the Sons of Liberty should be advised of the simultaneous raids of the Canadian and Kentucky Confederates, unless a common understanding was had between the two traitors, and concerted action determined upon, if MORGAN was able to carry out his programme. That they were so advised is evident from the fact that certain of their numbers had admonished Governor MORTON beforehand, who, in turn, advised Governor BRAMLETTE of the approaching danger, in time for him to provide for it.

The following is Governor BRAMLETTE'S letter, to which allusion is made above:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, June 22, 1864.
Governor O. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:
DEAR SIR: I return you my most grateful thanks for your prompt assistance during Morgan's recent raid. The timely arrival of the 43d Regiment Indiana Volunteers gave entire relief against all apprehension of danger. Although the citizens had repulsed the rebels, yet the large numbers still infesting this section at the time of their arrival kept us upon constant vigil, and serious apprehension of another assault.

The patriotism and kindly feeling which prompted the gallant veterans of the 43d to rush to our relief without delaying, after their long and arduous labors, to even greet their families, deserves the highest commendation from their countrymen, and will ever command from us of Kentucky the profoundest gratitude of our hearts.

The appearance of VALLANDIGHAM in Ohio simultaneously with Morgan's raid in Kentucky, fully confirms the matters made known to me through General Lindsey, by you.

The defeat of Morgan has frustrated their movements for the present, but vigilance in the future must still guard us against those machinations of evil-doers.

Yours, truly,
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

Platform of the Wickliffettes.

The Wickliffe Convention assembled at Louisville on the 28th. We have not room for the whole proceedings in this issue. The following is the resolutions adopted.

No one will doubt that those who endorse such sentiments are not a whit behind VALLANDIGHAM, the Woods, the SEYMOURS, POWELL, JEFF. DAVIS, & Co., in their treason:—

Resolved, 1st, That the people are the supreme sovereigns, and the constitutions which they have ordained are the supreme government, and that all assailants and enemies, either of the people or of their government are traitors alike, whether their treason be manifested by joining a foreign foe or by forming civil war, by suppressing free elections, by chaining the press, by establishing political bastilles, and by ridiculing or repudiating the observance of oaths and constitutions.

2. That in the interpretation of the Constitution, we are guided by the declarations of its authors; by the deliberations of the Federal convention; by the resolutions of 1793, and 1799, prepared and expounded by Jefferson and Madison, and by the decisions of the Supreme Court. Guided by these lights, we declare that the coercion and subjugation of eleven or more sovereign States was never contemplated as possible, or authorized by the Constitution; but was pronounced by its makers an act of suicidal folly. And if the people of the United States would have and restore their shattered Constitution and avert from themselves and their posterity the slavery of a military despotism, and a public debt, the interest upon which can never be met, they must bring this war to a speedy close.

3. That the revocation of all unconstitutional edicts and pretended laws, an immediate armistice, and a national convention for the adjustment of all difficulties, are the only means of saving our nation from unlimited calamity and ruin.

4. That the Administration now in power has attempted to strike down State sovereignty; it has interfered with the rights of suffrage reserved to the power and control of the State legislature; it has deprived the citizens of their lives, liberties and property without due process of law; it has placed the military above the civil power against the spirit of free government; and the President has unblushingly proclaimed the Constitution he has sworn to support to be no longer of any force or effect, whenever he may determine it should be disregarded. The party in power have deluded the people into the granting of men and money to their unrestricted control, for the pretended purpose of preserving the Government, which they have used and are still using for the base end of overturning State institutions, advancing their mere party interests, and establishing them in permanent and despotic power.

5. That a free press, free speech, free ballot, freedom of religion, and the writ of *habeas corpus*, to protect the personal liberty of every citizen are the essentials of a free government, and a free people will have and maintain them at all hazards.

6. That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the elevation of the African race to citizenship, and their formation into standing armies to control the white freemen of our country.

7. That the overthrow of the arrogant and corrupt party now in power should be a primary object with every freeman; and we, a portion of the citizens of Kentucky, in Democratic State Convention assembled, do declare it to be our duty, as well as that of all good citizens, to defeat the election of Abraham Lincoln and of Andrew Johnson to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, that [then follows a list of delegates which will be found in another part of the proceedings] be and hereby are accredited delegates from this convention to the Democratic National Convention, to be held in the city of Chicago, Illinois; and that we pledge our united effort to the support of the nominees of said convention.

8. That [here follows committee] be and hereby are appointed a Democratic Central Committee for the State of Kentucky, with power to fill all vacancies that may occur, and to call future conventions, and to make any reasonable adjustment by which all the opponents of the Abolition Administration can be united in the support of one electoral ticket, and with general powers to act for the party.

Maj. Gen. McCook left for the front June 29, to give his attention to his wounded brother, Colonel DANIEL MCCOOK. We deeply regret to learn that a private dispatch has been received, saying Colonel McCook's wound is mortal.

A SUPERIOR REMEDY.—We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. It gives relief almost instantaneous, and is without not disagreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but the Mellifluous Cough Balsam is one of the best preparations in use, and is all that its proprietor claims for it. We have tried it during the past week, and found relief from a most distressing cough. It is prepared by Dr. Strickland, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati O., and for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. June 27, 1864—tw&wly.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 27th day of June, 1864, to be called for in one month, will be sent Blackburn, Mrs. Isabella Lennox, Wm. P. Callery, Patrick, Newman, H. O. Fetter, Mrs. Edward O'Donnell, Miss Mary Fadder, Mrs. Mary M. Perry, Catharine E. Flynn, Pat Russell, Eli Shilmon, L. D. Fletcher, Mrs. Mary Turner, S. Jr. Harris, Dr. Noley W.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7 o'clock, A. M., until 7, P. M.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.

June 27, 1864—tw&wly.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEORGE W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863—ly.

Thorough-Bred Stallion for Sale by Auction.

THE celebrated thorough-bred Stallion, COMMODORE, formerly well known as the property of John Minor Botts of Virginia, will be sold for cash to the highest bidder at the Woodlawn Race Course, Louisville, Ky., on Friday, June 10th, at 12 o'clock, M. The Spring Races over the Woodlawn Course commences on Tuesday, June 7th, and the Stallion will be exhibited at the stables every day till the hour of sale. The sale will be superintended by Gibson Mallory, Esq. WM. P. MELLE, Supervising Agent Treasury Department, Louisville, Ky., June 6, 1864—3tw&wly.—[See Law Press.]

Pay your taxes and save Ten per Cent

THE tax book for the present year is now in the hands of John Baltzell, City Treasurer, whose payments may be made, with a deduction of ten per cent, if made on or before the 25th day of June next.

By order of the Board.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, C. B. C. C. F.
May 11, 1864—td—319

THE TENTH SESSION

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on

Monday, January 25, 1864,

and continue twenty weeks, at \$8 the session.

No extras.
No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.
Jan. 23, 1864.

COUGH NO MORE!
TRY
STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLIOUS
COUGH BALSAM.

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam

to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally.

May 28, 1864—w&twly—325.

CITY ORDINANCE.

OFFICE CITY COUNCIL,
FRANKFORT, May 23, 1864.

WHEREAS, there are portions of the established streets and alleys, within the limits of the city of Frankfort, which have been enclosed by private persons, without the consent of the municipal authorities—therefore,

Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the City of Frankfort, That all such enclosures, (except such as have been duly authorized, are hereby declared to be nuisances, which the municipal of the city is directed to remove, after giving the persons who have erected or maintained such enclosures, five days notice, in writing, of his purpose so to do.

If any person desires to keep up such enclosures, he or she may do so, by entering into a contract or agreement in regard thereto, with the mayor, containing such terms as the mayor, under the direction of the City Council, may prescribe: Provided, however, The Council reserves the power to permit, in such contracts or agreements, such enclosures as they deem proper and best for the interests of the city.

3d. The mayor is hereby directed to employ such legal counsel as he may deem necessary to aid him in effecting the objects of this ordinance.

4th. This ordinance shall be published by three insertions in the "Frankfort Commonwealth" newspaper, published in this city, and take effect from and after the date of its publication.

Attest: JAMES W. BATCHELOR, Clerk C. C.
June 20, 1864—334—tw&wly.

NOTICE.

Owners of Impressed Negroes

WHOSE claims against the United States, for the services of their slaves, on the

Fortifications at Camp Nelson and Paris, Kentucky, have not been settled, will present the same at this office in person, or by attorney, before the expiration of the present month.

J. H. SIMPSON,
Lieut. Colonel Engineers,
June 8, 1864—331-2t.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snuff Brown, Cherry, Crismon, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Mauve, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Saffron, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye ever other colors, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,
260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, Ky., June 3, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.
In view of the great scarcity of labor, and the fact that citizens have responded so patriotically and nobly to the late call for six months' men, I am directed by His Excellency, the Governor, to postpone the draft ordered for the 11th instant, expecting every good citizen to lend his aid and enforce the following measure for the defence of our State:

1st. That each Regiment of Enrolled Militia shall be completely organized, and so held in organization as provided by law, that if necessary required they could be assembled and equipped for duty on short notice.

2d. That there be formed in each Regimental District one company of from eighty-three to one hundred and one men, aggregate, who shall be mustered, armed and equipped as Active Militia, under the State Guard law, as provided for in the seventh and following sections of article sixth, of the same, enacted at called session of the General Assembly, August, 1862; and unless such a company is formed by volunteers and mustered as above mentioned, the colonel commanding the Regimental District will be required to detail at least one company of the Enrolled Militia, which shall be called out for duty when required.

All organizations known as Home Guards &c., are hereby ordered to conform to this order, and thereby become a part of the State Guard, or to be regarded as Enrolled Militia, and subject to all the duties and requirements incumbent upon them as members of the same.

A prompt response to the requirements contained in this order will be deemed sufficient to relieve each County or Regimental District of Enrolled Militia from State draft, as it will, if generally conformed to, afford ample protection, and supply all deficits in the call for ten thousand six month's men.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General.

THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal household—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year, \$4 00
Weekly, per year, 2 00

The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves?

Address, A. G. HODGES,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

TURN OUT! YOUNG MEN!

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large,
JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.
First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKLEFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EIGHTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks for favors. Persons wanting Periodicals, Weeklies, Cincinnati Dailies, etc., can always be supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

Laws of 1863-1864.
A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Correspondence Wanted.
We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections, political, general and local intelligence.

Religious Notice.
By Divine permission, the Baptist Church will be re-opened for Service on next Sabbath, July 3d.
Hours of Worship, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Sermon by the Pastor.

We are indebted to F. W. SWARD, Esq. Assistant Secretary of State, for copies of the Diplomatic Correspondence.

A Traitor pertinently Answered.
Under certain circumstances, Solomon says, "a fool should be answered according to his folly." We presume the proverb may be paraphrased to say that "an impudent traitor should be answered according to his impudence and impertinence." If so, Gov. BRAMLETTE, in the subjoined response to an insolent traitor, has literally fulfilled the axiom. We hope the Governor will excuse us for publishing it without seeing him and getting his permission. But the truth is, a friend shewed us the correspondence, and we solicited a copy from him for publication. We desired to give it for two reasons: First, because BENTLEY's letter is but a specimen of hundreds of similar epistles with which the Governor is annoyed;—some of them anonymous, and we desired to give a specimen to the people. Secondly, since the response of the Governor to his Galt House correspondent, we have read nothing so pertinent to the text, and the people ought to see it. With this statement our friend yielded to our request. We commend the Governor's response to officious and impudent traitors; and we recommend the military authorities to put a "shadow" after W. J. BENTLEY.

By the way, The Louisville Journal never published the Governor's response to his Galt House correspondent; will it publish his response to BENTLEY?

LOUISVILLE, June 23, 1864.
HON. T. E. BRAMLETTE:—
DEAR SIR: Your old friend Wolford has been arrested, and is today in the hands of traitors to our Constitution: he is your bosom friend and political friend. You are the Governor of Kentucky, and ought to see that no citizen is imposed upon by any power on earth.

The community, knowing the intimacy that exists between you and Col. Wolford, are looking to you anxiously, and every one says, What will Gov. Bramlette do? One man remarked to-day, that you would submit like a whipped dog, as you did on the negro enlistment; another said, it was your own gored; another said, it was not your own;—so you see the diversity of opinion,—some people think you had him arrested, and others, having more charity for you, don't think so.

Bayonets elected you last summer, and bayonets will now keep your mouth shut, if you open it; that is the universal sentiment.

Your doctrine of putting down the rebellion as being a universal cure for all diseases, is all bosh.

How are you going to put down the Abolition party, if you are not allowed to speak? You are in the vortex and will be swallowed up.

You will endorse the Administration before twelve months; mark what I say.

Bob Breckinridge has become a traitor to the Constitution of his Fathers, and since he has used you up, you will fall in also.

Yours, W. J. BENTLEY.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, June 29, 1864.

SIR: Your insolent letter of yesterday (28th) came to hand this morning. I learned, as when a boy at school to,

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite,"
"For God has made them so;"

and most cheerfully do I extend to you the benefits of the lesson; for whether dog or puppy, the instinct is the same.

But, as you manifest decided symptoms of treacherable Rabies, if your master (JEFF DAVIS) expects to grow you to a full sized dog, he should keep you muzzled, or in doors, during the approaching "dog days," lest the "dog slayer" should pass your way on "his best."

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

THE GERMAN PRESS AND FREEMONT.—Nine of the German papers of the West, which, immediately after the Cleveland Convention, placed the name of FREEMONT at the head of their editorial columns, have dropped the same, and continued in support of the present Administration.

Bedford Springs.
It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that a four horse coach will ply regularly between Bedford Springs and Jericho, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, thirty-three miles from this place—leaving Jericho every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday morning, as soon as the morning trains pass that place. This is an admirable arrangement, by which the citizens of our community, as well as Louisville, are brought within a few hours ride of that popular watering place.

A friend of ours, who has just returned from Bedford, says that Messrs. PARKER & SONS are prepared to receive a large number of visitors, and will entertain them with all the comforts and good things of life, "to their hearts content." Under this state of the case, we say to our friends: Don't fail to go to Bedford this season.

Attention Citizens.—Military Bounty Fund.
In order that all may understand the purpose of this Fund, we make this definite statement in regard to it:—
It is proposed to raise a Company of Artillery, and one of Infantry, to be mustered into the service of the State for six months and to be stationed at the Capital for its defence. In no event, it is expected, that either company will ever be required beyond the limits of the county. In order to induce volunteering, at a public meeting of the citizens on Monday last, it was resolved to appoint committees in each precinct, to raise by subscription a fund to be distributed in bounties to each man who would volunteer.

With this statement, we earnestly appeal to all to give as liberally as their means will permit, and raise such an amount as will secure the full number of men. The object is to defend our homes and property; and we should never hesitate to remunerate those who step forward, and leave their homes, to undergo the hardships of the camp and field for our benefit. To the wealthy men of the community especially, would we appeal; those who have most at stake, let them give cheerfully and freely, and not throw the burden on the other classes, as is too often the case.

The following gentlemen constitute the committees in the various precincts, and will at once commence the effort to raise the fund:
Frankfort.—Jas. M. Todd, Colonel Edgar Keenon, Dr. J. M. Mills, W. A. Gaines, J. Whitehead, John M. Hewitt, Jr., S. C. Bull and D. G. Venable.

Forks of Elkhorn.—H. M. Bedford, John Macklin, H. B. Inais and S. S. Clay.
Bridgeport.—W. F. Parent, J. Jenkins and J. W. McCready.

East Knot.—L. Hachett M. Simonis and W. Hutchinson.
Peaks Mill.—Dr. Wm. Morris, J. F. Graham and W. H. Jones.

The Louisville Journal, of June 29, closes a paragraph in reference to the arrest of Col. Wolford, with this insidious and nefarious paragraph:—
"We do not doubt that Governor Bramlette will feel bound to demand on behalf of Colonel Wolford a speedy and impartial trial. In this demand His Excellency will be seconded not only by the clearest sense of justice but by the public opinion of Kentucky and of the Union. Unquestionably he will vigorously urge the demand without delay, unless indeed he himself shall be arrested in like manner, as some of the friends of the Administration report that he will be! Certainly we see no good reason why Governor Bramlette or any other patriotic Kentuckian should not be thus arrested as well as Col. Wolford. The whole thing is a farce or a tragedy according to the point of view occupied by the observer."

To any one who has watched the course of the Journal for some time, the intent and object of the above dragging in of Governor BRAMLETTE, and the dictatorial manner in which it directs the Governor to interfere, is plain enough. For four or five months the Journal, as the organ of the Guthrie-Prentice clique and those who are covertly aiding the rebels,—designated, in common parlance "Copperheads,"—has labored very assiduously to place Governor BRAMLETTE in a position of apparent hostility or conflict to the Federal Government. The above paragraph is but another step in that direction.

It is needless to say, that the clique will fail, now and hereafter, as they have heretofore. The game is unearthen. The Governor knows full well the consideration to give such attempts. Firmly, devotedly attached to the Union and the Federal Government, his patriotism and loyalty are unimpeached and unimpeachable. He neither skulks nor shirks the avowed and maintenance of his Unionism. Practically, as well as theoretically, he is a Union man.

The base insinuation, that the friends of the Federal Administration had reported that the Governor will be arrested, is not the least nefarious sentence of the paragraph. Some of the friends of JEFF DAVIS's Administration may have reported such a thing. We have good reasons to believe that they did intend such a thing. We also have good reasons to believe, that the Copperheads and some of the Conservative leaders have for months been laboring to destroy the Governor, and throw suspicion upon his loyalty. But no true Union man has knowingly lent himself to the vile scheme, or given one grain of belief to the foul aspersion.

We have watched the developments of the scheme; and now we think we see the beginning of the end, when Gov. BRAMLETTE may exclaim with the psalmist: My enemies digged a pit for me; but lo, they have fallen into the pit they digged for me.

Did BENTLEY—"Let dogs delight to bark," &c.—write the article in the Louisville Journal of the 29th June, about Col. Wolford's arrest? Its style is very much the same as the "pup's" letter to Gov. BRAMLETTE.

"Killing two birds with one stone," was scarcely ever better exemplified than by Gov. BRAMLETTE's response to BENTLEY. It not only squelches that traitor, but puts a perfect sockdolager between the eyes of the Louisville Journal's closing paragraph about Col. Wolford's arrest, in the issue of the 29th June.

There were in yesterday's papers some details, but no later army news, than that given in another column. The general situation is promising and encouraging. Lee is feeling the effect of General Grant's operations. The cutting of the Danville road severely embarrasses his commissary department.

Philadelphia papers state that the gross receipts of the Sanitary fair will amount to \$1,000,000. The vote for the sword stood Meade 3,442, Hancock 1,506, McClellan 297, Grant 177 and scattering 119. Hancock got the horse equipments, General Birney the camp chest, and Mrs. General Burdette the Leghorn bonnet.

The fire in Cynthiana from the rebels setting fire to the buildings to burn out the Union soldiers, destroyed property to the amount of a quarter of a million of dollars, one-third of which, says a letter from that place, falls on Union men, and the balance on rebel sympathizers.

The Washington Star, of June 27, says: "Since Gen Grant passed the Rapidan he has taken 17,000 prisoners, not including those of the last four or five days, while his own loss is less than one-third that number. Among recent prisoners were some over 60 years old, and boys of 14 and 16. They all say they were forced into the rebel ranks."

A telegram from Fort Smith, June 29th, says:

Information has been received from the cavalry expedition recently sent southward from here, that a rebel force 800 strong, under Col. Wells, was attacked on the 26th, at a point not mentioned, and all those not killed were captured. Our loss was very slight.

SAM JONES, commanding the rebel forces at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 13th June notified Gen. Foster, commanding the United States forces, that he had placed five Generals and forty-five field officers, of the Union army, in those parts of the city of Charleston exposed to the fire of the Federal guns. Gen. Foster promptly notified Jones that he would place an equal number of rebel officers at points exposed to the fire of rebel guns.

Gen. BURBRIDGE has issued the following order:—
General Orders, No. 50.—Many officers and men belonging to this command, who were taken prisoners and released on parole by the forces under Morgan while in Kentucky, are still absent from their commands. Their parole, having been given in violation of General Orders from the War Department, is of no value, and all officers and men so paroled are warned that they are liable to arrest, trial, and punishment as deserters, unless they immediately report for duty with their respective regiments and detachments. By order of
Brig. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE.
J. B. DICKSON, Cap and A. G.

Gen. PILLOW, the ditch-digger, has been heard from. On the 24th June, he surrounded LaFayette, Georgia, with 3,000 men, and sent to Col. WATKINS, of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding the post, the following:—

SIR: To save the unnecessary shedding of blood, I demand the immediate surrender of this Post and your forces. I have sufficient force to take the place and intend to do it, and shall resort to the torch, in addition to shot and shell, to drive you from your present position.

Respectfully,
GIDEON J. PILLOW,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Col. WATKINS had some 400 men, of his own command, a part of the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry. He determined to resist. The Federals took to the Court House, jail, &c. The rebels charged in with a rush, and cut off Col. FAULKNER and part of his command. But, in the nick of time, came Col. CAWTON, with his Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, who hearing the guns suspected some danger nigh his friends, and rushed pell-mell on to PILLOW's forces, who, thinking all Kentucky broke loose, retreated with headlong speed.

COURT OF APPEALS.
FRANKFORT, June 30th, 1864.
CAUSES DECIDED.

Miller vs Boyle, Kenton; affirmed.
Casey vs Cov. City et al, Kenton; affirmed.
Simpson vs Middleton, Jefferson; affirmed.
Halley vs Smith, Clark; reversed.
Halbert vs Bevard, Lewis; reversed.

ORDERS.
Belling & Dreisbach vs Nuckolls, Lou. Cty; Schlaecher vs Same, Lou. Cty; appearance of Peter Nell entered.
Thompson vs Keagan, Lou. Cty; agreement filed.

Scott vs Pogue et al, Greenup; North vs Jonett, Lou. Cty; Howard vs Miller, Lou. Cty; Burton et al vs Mahan, Lou. Cty; Parsons vs Meyburg & Hellman, Lou. Cty; Billing & Freyback vs Nuckolls et al, Lou. Cty; Schlaecher vs Same, Lou. Cty; were submitted on briefs.

Hobson vs Commonwealth, Franklin; Same vs Same, Franklin; argument concluded by Judge Underwood, and causes submitted.

Alexander vs Logan, Jr., Rowan; Same vs Nancy Stillwell, Lou. Cty; petitions for rehearing filed.

Unstead vs Hord, Jr., Fleming; Same vs Thomas, Jr., Fleming; Bryant's adm'r vs Worthington, Mason; Achison vs Logan, Jr., Rowan; Walker's adm'r vs Proctor, Jr., Fleming; Same vs Same, No. 2, Fleming; submitted on briefs.

Pomerey vs Cromie, Lou. Cty; argued by Dembitz, for appellee, and argument concluded by Ripley for appellant.

We are informed that a band of marauders crossed the Kentucky river at Springfield, in Henry county, into Owen county, on the 25th June. Their business is to rob and steal. They are hid in the houses and on the premises of home rebels and rebel sympathizers; and so long as they go unwhipped of justice, just so long will these marauding bands wander about the country.

DIED.
June 25, 1864, of phthisis after an illness of two days, in Franklin county, Kentucky, EZEKIEL ROSSITT, infant son of B. and Amanda Russell, aged ten months, seventeen days.

The insatiable archer has claimed another victim from our midst, and transferred from earth, a flower of Heaven, which was transplanted here to bloom for a short space of time; but earth's pestilential breath wafted it home, and it now blossoms in eternal verdure around the throne of God; and awaits the coming of its parents where it forms another tie that binds them Heavenward.
"Afflictions, though they seem severe, Are oft in mercy sent."
Grieve not mother! Thy little one is now an angel in Heaven.
W. M. S.
Bridgeport, Ky., June 28, 1864.
Henderson papers please copy.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.
Sheriffalty.
We are authorized to announce Mr. JOSEPH H. BAILEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Franklin county, at the ensuing August election.
June 1, 1864—328—te.

Appellate Judgeship.
We are authorized to announce Hon. ALVIN DUVALL, as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Court of Appeals.

We are authorized by the friends of M. M. BOSTON, Esq., to state, that the name of that gentleman will be presented to the District Convention, on the 15th June, as a candidate for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

We are authorized to announce W. W. TRIMBLE, Esq., of Harrison county, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; subject to the decision of the Union Convention, to assemble in Frankfort.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine.
December 25, 1863—tf.

METCALFE'S REPORTS—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.
On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 200 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."
"A. HENRY THURSTON,
"Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBER,"
"NASHVILLE, TENN., July 24, 1863."
"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."
"By command of Maj. Gen. ROSECRANS."
"W. M. MILES,
"Major and Provost Marshal General."

SPECIAL PERMIT.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,
"NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863."
Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to export to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army (140 one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN,
Per WILL S. HALL,
Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.
"VICKSBURG, MISS., Aug. 9, 1863."
"Dr. Sir:—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed to unhealthy climates."
"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."
January 1, 1864—6m.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.
JUNE 29, 1864.

Gold took a turn upward to-day. We quote as follows:

Buying. Selling.
Gold 240@243 250@255
Demand notes 225@230
@.....

POTATOES.—Market quiet; sales at 22@23 cbb. BUTTER AND EGGS.—Butter is in demand and saleable at 35@45c. Prices very unsettled. Eggs are selling at 20 c dozen.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples selling at 10@15c, and peaches at 17@17c.

GRAIN.—Market firm. Wheat at \$1 48@1 55 for red, and \$1 55@1 65 for white. Corn in demand; saleable at 15@16 for ear and shelled. Oats we quote at 85@95c, barley \$1 35@1 40, and rye \$1 20.

GROCERIES.—Coffee held at 44@45c. Sugar unchanged; N. Orleans 22c to 23c, Cuba 15@15 1/2c, reduced, crushed, granulated, and powdered, 27@27 1/2c. New Orleans molasses \$1 10. Sirups \$1 10@12 1/2. Pepper 45@46c spice from 35@40c, Rice 12@13c. Teas, Gunpowder \$1 40@52c. Oolong 80@81 50c.

HAY.—Unchanged. We quote at \$25@26 per ton; retailing from stores at \$27@29.

SEEDS.—In good demand. Clover, Millet, and Hungarian grass higher. We quote as follows:

Clover 40 lbs. at \$8 00@8 50
Timothy " " 3 00@3 25
Bluegrass " " 1 15@1 25
Bluegrass extra " " 3 00
Red-top " " 1 50
Millet " " 3 50@3 75
Buckwheat " " 1 50@1 75
Peas (May) " " 3 50
Beans " " 3 50@4 00
Chinese sug. ca. " " 4 00
Hungarian grass " " 3 25@3 50
Flax " " 2 50
Orchard grass " " 1 25@1 50
Onion sets " " 25 lbs. 8 00
Hemp " " 44 lbs. 3 50@3 75

Tobacco.—The market has been active and firm during the week. The sales on the 28th amounted to 378 hogheads, at prices ranging from \$9 50 to \$48 per 100 pounds.

Silas Woodson has been nominated to the Senate as Chief Justice of Idaho, in place of SENEY EMMERTON, who has been appointed Governor of the new Territory of Montana.

August Election.—Sheriff's Proclamation.
In pursuance of law, notice is hereby given, that a General Election will be held on MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864, at which time the qualified voters of Franklin county will assemble at the several voting places in their respective precincts, and vote for persons to fill the several offices to be filled, as follows: One qualified person as Judge of the Court of Appeals, from the Second Appellate District.

One qualified person, as Senator from the District composed of the counties of Franklin, Anderson and Woodford.

One qualified person, as Sheriff of Franklin county.

The polls will be opened at 6 o'clock, A. M. on said day, and closed at 7 o'clock, P. M.

H. B. LEXIE,
Sheriff of Franklin county.
Frankfort, Ky., July 1, 1864.—te—339.

Franklin County Set.
TAKEN up as a stray, by A. C. Keenon living one mile and a quarter west of Frankfort on the Louisville Turnpike in Franklin county, one Chesnut Sorrel horse, about 15 hands high, a small white spot in the forehead, no shoes on; no other brands or marks perceivable, supposed to be about 4 years old and appraised by the undersigned a Justice of the peace for said county to \$125.

Witness my hand this 25th day of June 1864.
GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.
July 1, 1864.—w3t—339.

FOR SALE.
HAVING removed to Louisville, I will now sell my

New Building,
Opposite the Railroad Depot, and occupied now by the Military Board.

This is one of the best locations in Frankfort for a business house, or to invest your money in. JOHN HALY is authorized to sell the same.

A. KAHR,
Frankfort, May 4, 1864.—twlm—316.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.
WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Camach has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to
J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.
August 26, 1863—w3twlv.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
COMPOUND
CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL OF WILD CHERRY, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in this country, after their introduction, attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the Bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpent. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

Its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whiskey, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS.

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS.

IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA; AND IN FEVER AND AGUE;

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

By Drugists and Grocers generally.
Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.
Jan. 1, 1864—6m.

ANDERSON COUNTY COURT,
MAY TERM 1864.

George Thompson, &c., Plaintiffs, vs. Septimus Thompson, Defendant.

Petition in Equity.
THIS day the Plaintiffs filed their petition herein for the appointment of Commissioners to make a division of the lands of Silas N. Thompson, deceased, in Anderson county, amongst his heirs, and for an assignment of dower to the widow, and it appearing that Septimus Thompson is a non-resident of Kentucky, it is further ordered that a copy of this notice of said application be published for three weeks in some authorized newspaper printed in the State, after said publication the commissioners will be appointed.
GEORGE W. NATHANS,
Clerk Anderson Circuit Court.

Attest.
LINDSEY & POSEY, Attys. for Plaintiff.
June 28, 1864.—w3tw3w.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.
The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, vs. Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts.

In pursuance to an order of the Pendleton Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, to be in County Court day, on credits of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House door in the town of Falm

MISCELLANY.

The Spoilt Child.

Act: "Let me kiss him for his mother."
Let me kiss him for his mother
He is such a naughty boy;
He baby tried to smother,
And he's broken Emma's toy.
Of the doll I gave to Ellen,
He has melted off the nose,
And there really is no telling
To what length his mischief goes.
Last night he put a cracker
Near his Aunt Joanna's chair,
And he told me such a whopper
When I asked how it came there.
Then when poor old Mr. Toodle
Was just starting off by rail,
He tied her two fat poodles
Fast together by the tail!
It really is quite shocking
How one's nerves he daily jars;
He puts pins into one's stockings,
And cays into one's cigars.
You may guess that many another
Boys' tricks he does daily at,
So I'll whip him for his mother,
As a tiresome little brat.

A Story of Real Life.

One day, a good many years ago, a young woman knocked at the door of a little cottage in the suburbs of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The knock was immediately answered by the opening of the door from within. An aged woman, neatly dressed, and who had evidently risen from her wheel, was the sole inmate of the little cot.

"Bless your heart, girl," said the dame, as she entered with her visitor, and sat down to the wheel again, "there must be something particular about you to-day, for you did not use to knock."

"I was afraid one might be with you, mother," said the girl, who had taken a seat opposite the spinning wheel.

"And though a neighbor had been here," repeated the dame, "this rarely would have frightened you away. But the truth is, you have got something to say to me, Catherine," continued the speaker, kindly.

"Out with it, my dear, and depend upon the best counsels that old Hannah can give."

The young woman blushed, and did not immediately speak.

"Has William Hutton asked you to be his wife?" said the dame, who easily and right anticipated the matter that was in the mind of her youthful visitor.

"He has, mother," was the reply.

The old woman began to brr earnestly at the wheel.

"Well, my dear," said she, after a short pause, "is not this but what you have long expected—aye, and wished? He has your heart; and so, I suppose, it needs no witch to tell what would be the end of it."

"This might all be very true, but there was something in Catherine's mind which struggled to be out, and out it came."

"Dear Hannah," said she, seating herself close by the dame, and taking hold of her hand, "you have been a kind friend—a parent—to me, since my own poor mother died, and I have no one else to look to for advice but yourself. I have not given William an answer, and would not till I had spoken to you; especially as something—as you once said—"

"What did I say, Catherine?" interrupted the old woman; "nothing against the man you love, surely. He is, from all that I have seen and heard, kind-hearted, industrious, and every way well behaved."

"Yes, Hannah," replied the young woman; "but you once said, after I had brought him once or twice to see you, that you did not like those—those sorts of low fellows that sometimes fell upon him even in company."

"I have often noticed them since, Hannah," continued Catherine with a sigh. "Plague on my old thoughtless tongue for saying any such thing to vex you, my dear child. Heed not so careless a speech, Catherine. He was a soldier, you know, a good many years ago—before he was twenty—and fought for his country. He may have seen sights then that make him grave to think upon, without the least cause for blaming himself. But, whatever it may be, I mean not, Catherine, that you should take such a passing word to heart. If he has some little cares, you will easily soothe them and make him happy."

"As the worthy dame spoke, her visitor's brow cleared, and, after some further conversation, Catherine left the cottage, lightened at heart with the thought that her old friend approved of her following the course to which her inclination led her. Catherine Smith was indeed well entitled to pay respect to the counsels of Hannah. The latter had never been married and spent the greater part of her life in the service of a wealthy family at Morpeth. When she was there, the widowed mother of Catherine had died in Newcastle, and on learning of the circumstances, Hannah, though a friend merely, and no relation, had sent for the orphan girl, then about ten years of age, and had taken care of her till she grew fit to maintain herself by service."

At finding herself unable to continue a working life longer, Hannah had retired to Newcastle, her native place, where she lived in humble comfort on the earnings of her long career of servitude. Catherine came back with her to Newcastle, and immediately went into service there."

Hannah and Catherine had been two years in these respective situations when the dialogue which had been recorded took place.

On the succeeding expiration of her term of service Catherine was married to the young man whose name has been stated as being William Hutton. He was a joiner by trade, and bore, as Hannah had said, an excellent character."

The first visit paid by the new married couple was to the cottage of the old woman, who gazed on them with maternal pride, thinking she had never seen so handsome a pair.

The few years spent in the army had given to his naturally good figure an erect manliness, which looked as well in one of his sex as the slight, graceful figure, and the fair, ingenuous countenance of Catherine was calculated to adorn one of womankind. Something of this kind was in the thoughts of old Hannah when Catherine and her husband visited the dame's little dwelling."

Many a future visit was paid by the same parties to Hannah, and on each successive occasion the old woman looked narrowly, though as unobtrusively as possible, into the state of the young wife's feelings with a motherly anxiety to know if she was happy. For, though Hannah—seeing Catherine's affections to be deeply engaged—had made light of her own early remarks upon the strange and most unpleasant gloom occasionally if not frequently observable in the look and manner of William Hutton, the old woman had never been able to rid her own mind altogether from misgivings upon the subject. For many months after Catherine's marriage, however, Hannah could discover nothing but open unalloyed happiness in the air and conversation of the youthful wife. But at length Hannah's

anxious eye did perceive something like a change. Catherine seemed sometimes to fall, when visiting the cottage, into fits of abstraction not unlike those which had been observed in her husband. The aged dame felt greatly distressed at the thought of her long time held her peace upon the subject, trusting that the cloud might be a temporary one, and would disappear.

It was not so, unfortunately. Though in their manner to each other when together nothing but the most cordial attention was observable, Catherine, when she came alone to see Hannah, always seemed a prey to some uneasiness which all her efforts could not conceal from her old friend. Even when she became for the first time a mother, and with all the beautiful pride of a young mother's love presented her babe to Hannah, the latter could see signs of a secret grief imprinted on Catherine's brow. Hoping by her counsels to bring relief, Hannah at last took an opportunity to tell the young wife what she had observed, and sought her confidence. At first, Catherine stammered forth a hurried assurance that she was perfectly happy, and, in a few seconds, belied her words by bursting into tears, and avowing that she was very unhappy.

"But I cannot, Hannah," she exclaimed, "I cannot tell the cause—not even to you!"

"Don't say so, my poor Catherine," replied Hannah; "it is not curiosity that bids me interfere."

"Oh! old Hannah," replied the young wife, "I know you speak from love to me!"

"Well, then," continued the dame, "open your heart to me."

"Is your husband harsh?" asked Hannah.

"No, no," cried the wife, "man could not be kinder to woman than he is to me."

"Perhaps he indulges in drink—in private?"

"Hannah, you mistake altogether," was Catherine's reply; "my husband is as free from all such faults as ever man was."

"My dear child," almost smiling at the idea entered her head "you are not suspicious—not jealous?"

"I have never had a moment's cause Hannah," answered Catherine. "No, my griefs are not of that nature. He is one of the best and dearest of husbands."

"Hannah was puzzled by these replies, as much as she was distressed by the now open avowal of Catherine's having some hidden cause of sorrow; but seeing that her young friend could not make up her mind to a disclosure at the time, the aged dame gave up her inquiries, and told Catherine to think seriously of the propriety of confiding all to her."

Hannah conceived that on mature consideration, Catherine would come to the conclusion of seeking counsel at the cottage.

She was not wrong. In a few days, after their conversation, the young wife came to visit Hannah again, and after a little absent and embarrassed talk, entered upon the subject which was uppermost in the minds of both.

"Hannah," said Catherine, "I fear you can serve me nothing—I fear no living being can serve me. Oh, Hannah! good as my husband appears to be—good as he is—there is some dreadful weight pressing upon his mind which destroys his peace and mine too. Alas! the gloomy fits which you and I noticed in him are not without cause, I fear."

Catherine wept in silence and continued: "All that I know of this cause arises from his expressions—his dreadful expressions—while he is sleeping by my side. Hannah, he speaks in broken language of murder—of having committed a murder! He mutters about the 'streaming blood' that his hand drew from the 'innocent victim.' Alas! I have heard enough to know that he speaks of a young woman. Oh, Hannah! perhaps a woman deceived and killed by him!"

As Catherine said this, she shuddered, and buried her face in that of the babe which she carried in her arms.

Hannah was shocked to hear of this, but her good sense led her at once to suggest for the comfort of the poor wife, that it was perfectly possible for her husband to imagine himself a murderer in his sleep, and speak of it without the slightest reality in the whole affair."

"Ah, Hannah," said Catherine, sadly, "these dreadful sayings are not the result of one nightmare slumber. They occur often—too often. Besides, when I first heard him mutter in his sleep of these horrible things, I mentioned the matter to him in the morning at our breakfast, and laughed at it; but he grew much agitated; and telling me to pay no attention to such things, as he sometimes talked nonsense he knew in his sleep, he rose and went away, leaving his meal unfinished—indeed, scarcely touched. I am sure he does not know how often he speaks in his sleep, for I have never mentioned the subject again—though my rest is destroyed by it. And then his fits of sadness at ordinary moments! Hannah! Hannah! there is some mystery under it! Yet," continued the poor young wife, "he is so good—kind—so dutiful to God and to man. He has too much tenderness and feeling to harm a fly! Hannah, what am I to think or to do, for I am wretched at present!"

It was long ere the old dame replied to this question. She mused deeply on what had been told to her, and in the end said to Catherine—

"My poor child, I cannot believe that William is guilty of what these circumstances lay seemingly at his door. But if the worst be true, it is better for you to know it, than to be in this killing suspense forever. Go and gain his confidence, Catherine; tell him all that has come to your ear, and say that you do so by my advice."

Hannah continued to use persuasions of the same kind for some time longer, and at length sent Catherine home, firmly resolved to follow the counsel given to her.

On the following day Catherine once more presented herself at the abode of Hannah, and as soon as she had entered exclaimed: "Dear mother, I have been told all! He will be here soon to explain everything to us both."

The old woman did not exactly comprehend this. "Has he not," said she, "given an explanation then to you?"

"No, Hannah," said Catherine, "but, oh! he is not guilty. When I had spoken to him as you desired me, he was silent for a long time, and he then took me in his arms, Hannah, and kissed me saying:—"

"My darling Catherine, I ought to have confided in you long before. I have been unfortunate, but not guilty. Go to kind Hannah's, and I will soon follow you, and set your mind at ease, as far as it can be done. Had I known how much you have been suffering, I would have done this long before!"

"These were his words, Hannah. Oh, he may be unfortunate."

Hannah and Catherine said little more to each other until the husband of the latter came to the cottage. William sat down gravely by his wife, and commenced to tell his story:

"The reason of the unhappy exclamations in sleep," said he, "which have weighed so much upon your mind, my dear Catherine, may be very soon told. They arose from a circumstance which has much embittered my own peace, but which, I hope, is to be regarded as a sad calamity, rather than a crime. When I entered the army, which I did at the age of nineteen, the recruiting party to which I attached myself was sent to Scotland, where we remained for a few months, being ordered again to England, in order to be transported to the Continent. One unhappy morning, as we were passing out of a town where we had rested on our march southward, my companions and I chanced to see a girl, apparently about fifteen years of age, washing clothes in a tub. Being then the most light-hearted among the light-hearted, I took up a large stone, with the intention of splashing the water against the girl. She stooped hastily, and, shocking to tell, when I threw the stone, it struck her on the head, and she fell to the ground, with, I fear, her skull fractured. Stupefied by what I had done, I stood gazing at the stream of blood rushing from my poor victim's head, when my companions, observing that no one had seen us (for it was then early in the morning), hurried me off. We were not pursued, and here in a few weeks on the Continent, but the image of that bleeding girl followed me everywhere; and since I came home I have never dared to inquire into the result, lest suspicion should be excited, and I should suffer for murder! For I fear, from the dreadful nature of the blow, that the death of the poor creature lies at my door!"

While Hutton was relating this story, he had turned his eyes to the window; but what was his astonishment, as he was concluding, to hear old Hannah cry aloud, "Thank God!" while his wife burst into a hysterical passion of tears and smiles, and threw herself into his arms.

"My dear husband," cried she as soon as her voice found utterance, "that town was Morpeth!"

"It was,"

"Dear William," the wife then cried, "I am that girl!"

"You, Catherine!" cried the enraptured husband, as he pressed her to his bosom.

"Yes," said old Hannah, from whose eyes tears of joy were fast dropping, "the girl whom you unfortunately struck, was she who is now the wife of your bosom; but your fears have magnified the blow. Catherine was found by myself soon after the accident, and though she lost a little blood, and was stunned for a time, she soon got round again. Praised be heaven for bringing about this blessed explanation!"

"Amen," responded Catherine and her husband.

Peace and happiness, as much as usually falls to the happiest mortals, were the lot of Catherine and her husband from this time forward, their great source of inquietude being thus taken away. The wife even loved her husband the more from the discovery that the circumstances which had caused her distress were but a proof of his extreme tenderness of heart and conscience, and William was attached the more strongly to Catherine, after finding her to be the person whom he had unwittingly injured. A new tie, as it were, had been formed between them.

Strange as this history may appear, it is true.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

J. Harlan's adm'r. P't's. In Equity.

J. Harlan's heirs and others, Def'ts.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned.

1. To marshal the assets and hear proof of, and audit, the debts against said estate.

2. To hear proof concerning, and report up, the debt of the widow of the decedent in the real estate; and also the value thereof in lieu of dower.

3. To settle the accounts of the administrators.

4. To hear proof, and report, concerning any matter connected with the settlement of said estate as may be presented by any party interested.

Parties having claims against the estate of J. Harlan deceased, will file them with me properly proven, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.

Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court.

[Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.]

March 25, 1864-1st.

THE BEST

IS

THE CHEAPEST!

INSURE WITH THE

NETNA

INSURANCE CO.

WATFORD, CONN.

1. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.

2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dispatch and accuracy.

3. LOSSES always met with promptness and complete justice.

NET ASSETS JANUARY, 1864,

\$3,002,556 39.

THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the

NETNA after 45 years severe trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. It is now better than ever prepared for duty.

16,000 Loss Claims have been settled and paid. SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

6. THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE in the United States averages over \$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected?

7. ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.

8. PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

Policies Issued without Delay.

J. M. MILLS, Agent.

February 2, 1864-3m.

NOTICE.

ANDERSON COUNTY, APRIL 6, 1864.

I HAVE in my possession a negro boy, who calls himself WILLIAM STINSON, and says he belongs to a man named Bruce Sanders, of Boone county, Ky. Said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 160 pounds, and black color.

The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 17, 1864-wlm-1637.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, on the 18th day of April, 1864, a negro man about 40 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high. Says he belongs to Eliza Wilson, of Shelby county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 3, 1864-lm-1635.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, on the 18th day of April, 1864, a negro man about 17 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, weighs about 120 pounds, black color. Says he belongs to Henry Shawhan, of Harrison county, Kentucky. We have been informed that he belongs to the Central estate.

The owner or estate can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 3, 1864-lm-1635.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, on the 18th day of April, 1864, a negro man about 17 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, weighs about 120 pounds, black color. Says he belongs to Henry Shawhan, of Harrison county, Kentucky. We have been informed that he belongs to the Central estate.

The owner or estate can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 3, 1864-lm-1635.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, Ky.

TAKEN UP, as a stray, by W. E. Featherston, living at the Forks of Elkhorn, in Franklin county, one BAY HORSE, 13 hands high, with a snip on the nose and star in the forehead, both hind feet white, shod all round, has the marks of gear and saddle, paces and works well. No other brands or marks perceivable. Appraised by the undersigned, a justice of the peace for said county, to \$125. Witness my hand this 27th day of May, 1864.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 30, 1864-wlm-1637.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER.

Dedicated to Maintaining the Government, in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky, and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every true Union person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made. Persons obtaining few subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Terms—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00 Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?

Address: GEO. W. & J. O. B. LEWIS, Lexington, Kentucky.

March 25, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. The state of things at all times a source of mourning, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we will have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without patriotism or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government.

In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion, and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, have been in favor of the Union, and of their press, are to be the surest guaranty—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts, the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.

To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.

To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one year.

L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

H. SAMUEL, CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT.

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved, or your Head Shampooed, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 9, 1860.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE

COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,

FOR SALE

AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 2 vols. Price \$10 00

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY, 1 vol. Price 5 00

DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 1 vol. Price 3 00

GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HARRISON, 1 vol. Price 3 00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1856-6, Pamphlet form. Price 1 00

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES, 1 vol. Price 5 00